

Contrastive Study of the Conjunction mint in Hungarian and the Expressions of Comparison and Manner in Japanese

著者	NOSE Masahiko
journal or publication title	TOHOKU UNIVERSITY LINGUISTICS JOURNAL
number	14
page range	81-93
year	2005-07-11
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/10097/00129680

Contrastive study of the conjunction¹ *mint* in Hungarian and the expressions of comparison and manner in Japanese

Masahiko Nose

Keywords: contrastive study, Hungarian, Japanese, comparison and manner meanings

1. Introduction: describing comparative and manner meanings

This study is a contrastive one between Hungarian and Japanese on comparative and manner expressions. There is a construction with a conjunction *mint* in Hungarian. This conjunction *mint* is used to express comparative, manners and similitive meanings. In Japanese, we can describe such meanings by using *-yori* (for comparative) and *-no youdearu* (for manner and similitive). This study will point out that there are some semantic and constructional differences on the forms between two languages.

(1) Parameters on comparative construction:

1	CMP	comparee
2	PAM	parameter marker
3	PARA	parameter
4	STM	standard marker
5	STAN	standard

English comparative

My sister is	as	pretty	as	you.
1	2	3	4	5

Japanese comarative:

Watashi no imouto wa	anata	to	onajikurai	kawaii
1	5	4?	2	3

When we analyze such comparative, manner and similitive expressions, we can use the above parameters in examining the comparative sentences, below (1) (cf. Haspelmath & Buchholz 1998, Heine 1997, and Stassen 1985). In (1), we added the English and Japanese illustration.

Using the model in (1), we especially try to describe the relations of CMP (comparee), STM (standard marker) and STAN (standard) in Hungarian and Japanese. Each language has different characteristics and distributions in describing comparative and manner expressions. The objective of this study is to explain the differences from a functional point of view. First, we show basic sentences in Hungarian and the translated Japanese equivalents, below (2) and (3). Hungarian and Japanese are SOV languages² and both have rich case systems (cf. Rounds 2001, and Masuoka & Takubo 1992).

(2) Hungarian:

Pál érdekes-ebb történet-ek-et mesél,³ MINT Attila.

Pál interesting-COMP story-PL-ACC tell-3SG STM Attila

Japanese:

Pál wa Attila yorimo omoshiroi hanashi wo suru

Pál TOP Attila STM interesting story ACC do

“Pál tells more interesting stories than Attila” (Rounds 2001)

(3) Hungarian:

Pál érdekes-en tud-na mesélni,

Pál interesting-on can-COND.3SG tell-INF

MINTHA Attila ten-né.

STM Attila do-COND.3SG

Japanese:

Pál wa marude Attila ga suru-youni omoshiroku

Pál TOP such Attila FOC like doing(STM) interestingly

katarukoto ga dekiru

telling SUB he can

“Pál could tell interestingly like Attila (could do)”

In (2), when Hungarian expresses a comparative relation, *mint* is used and *yorimo* is used as STM. In (3), it is a conditional mood and then Hungarian uses STM *mintha* to describe non-actual manner. The STM *mintha* (this form is consisting of *mint* and *ha*) is not related to any comparative meaning and it never expresses a non-actual comparative meaning. In Japanese, on the other hand, STM *yori* is for a comparative in (2) and STM

no-youni is used in non-actual standard proposition in (3).

Considering the data in (2) and (3), there are two points this study considers. First, we examine these semantic distributions of such kinds of usage. The conjunction *mint* in Hungarian and the form *yorimo* in Japanese are used for expressing comparative meanings as standard markers (STM). Hungarian *mint* is used also for expressing manners, equative and similitive meanings. In the manner expressions, and when it is not an actual situation like (3), another but similar STM form *mintha* is chosen. In Japanese (3), a different STM form *no youni* is chosen for the non-actual one. Second, there are different orders presenting comparative or manner expressions in Hungarian and Japanese. In Hungarian, it is usually shown COMP> STM(*mint*)> STAN order, while Japanese makes a comparative sentence, in COMP> STAN> STM(*yorimo*) order. We try to explain the order differences from a functional point of view.

2. Methodology and a contrastive research

This study has done a small research to examine characteristics of the conjunction *mint* and the Japanese equivalents. This section shows how we gather Hungarian *mint* examples from several texts and contrast them with the Japanese ones. The following is the procedure of the text-based research.

1, I gathered sentences with the conjunctions *mint/ mintha* from MA, DH and HG. These texts are written texts only and MA, DH and HG are below.

- **MA:** Material: Major Árvácska, 1998. *Suomi: Természetesen*. Budapest: Lokki-Sirály könyvek; a travel guide on Finland
- **DH:** *Déli hírlap* (13, July 2000); a newspaper of the north-eastern part of Hungary
- **HG:** *A néhai Mr. Elvesham története* (The story of the late Mr. Elvesham); a Hungarian translation of H.G. Wells' novel, *The Magic shop* (English- Hungarian translation texts by Noran, 2000): 6-49.

2, I translated the sentences with *mint/ mintha* into Japanese. Thus, this study has observed how Japanese express the Hungarian *mint/ mintha* sentences. Through the translations, the Japanese sentences were usually appeared with the markers of comparison and manner, *-yori/ -no youni*.

3, Finally, I tried to find the formal differences on the expressions between Hungarian and Japanese and to give them a semantic and functional analysis (cf. Kemmer & Barlow 2000).

3. Results and discussion

We got 127 examples altogether from three Hungarian texts, MA, DH and HG. The observed numbers are 78 examples of *mint* and 14 examples of *mintha*. In addition, other *mint* forms⁴ (*vala-mint*, *mint-egy*, *a-mint*, *már-mint* and *mint-hogy*) are 35. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Numbers of several *mint* forms in each text

Texts	<i>mint</i>	<i>mintha</i>	Other <i>mint</i> forms	Total
MA	49	3	20	72
DH	14	-	5	19
HG	15	11	10	36
Total	78	14	35	127

The other *mint* forms are, for instance, *vala-mint*, *mint-egy* or *a-mint*, consisting of some element and *mint*. These forms show different or lexical meanings other than normal *mint* form (This study is not concerned with them, for the details of the other *mint* forms, see Nose 2004, Keszler et al. 2000 and Bencédy et al. 1968)

In this section, it will be shown how such *mint/ mintha* sentences are translated into Japanese.

3.1 Japanese translations

We have translated Hungarian sentences with *mint/ mintha* into Japanese. Here we will show how the Hungarian sentences with *mint/ mintha* are translated into Japanese. As the result(s) of the translation tasks, we have noticed that there are some patterns of the Japanese counterparts. Thus, we will find mainly four kinds of the translation results below. They are comparison, equative, similitive (manner) and non-actual manner. We contrastive below the original Hungarian sentence with the translated Japanese one.

3.1.1 Comparison: *yor*i, *yor*imo

First, we consider a comparison group. There are a lot of examples of comparative sentences in Hungarian. In the comparatives, there are comparative forms of adjective or adverbial (e.g. the adverbial *többen* “more” in (4)) and the *mint* forms are functioning as the standard marker (STM). Under such comparatives, the forms *yor*i/ *yor*imo are used in Japanese. (Note: the Japanese notable parts are marked by means of box-type brackets, ...).

(4) Hungarian:

Nyelvek-et	(főleg az angol-t)	talán	még	valóban
languages-ACC	mainly the English-ACC	maybe	still	truly
többen	beszél-nek,	MINT	nál-unk,	(MA: 7)
more	speak-3PL	STM	LOC-our	

Japanese:

Finland-jin	wa	osoraku	kotoba	(omoni eigo)	wo
Finnish	TOP	maybe	language (mainly English)	ACC	
<u>wareware yori</u>	ooku	hontouni	hanasu		
us STM	much	truly	speak		

"Finnish people maybe speak more languages (mainly English) than we"

3.1.2 Equative: *no youna, hodo(yori)wa*

The equative construction is semantically equal between the comparee (CMP) and the standard (STM). This equative usage can be divided into a degree and a quantity meaning. In Hungarian the equatives are appearing with the indicative pronouns, *olyan* for the degree and *annyira* for the quantity meaning. In Japanese, the equatives are translated into *no-youna* for the degree, and *hodowa, hodo(yori)wa* for the quantity meaning.

3.1.2.1 Degree: indicative pronoun with *olyan*

When the *mint* form is appearing with the indicative pronoun *olyan*, then the Hungarian sentence (5) indicates the degree meaning. In (5), STAN is the Henrik pub and it indicates that there is a pub where the atmosphere and the quality are like STAN. In Japanese, the degree STM is translated into *no-youna* form.

(5) Hungarian:

olyan	söröző,	MINT	Henrik	kocsmá-ja (MA: 108)
such	beerhall	STM	Henrik	pub-its

Japanese:

<u>Henrik pub no-youna</u>	(fun-iki	ga	yoi)	beerhall
Henriku pub such like(STM)	(atomosphere	SUB	nice)	beerhall
"A (nice) beer hall like Henrik pub"				

3.1.2.2 Quantity: indicative pronoun with *annyira, annyi, ennyire, akkora*

When the *mint* form is appearing with the indicative pronoun *annyira*, then the

Hungarian sentence (6) indicates the quantity meaning. In (6), STAN is the Mother's day and it means that the Father's day is not popular among Finnish people, the Mother's day, on the other hand, is celebrated more. In Japanese, the degree STM is translated into *hodo-wa* or *hodo-yori-wa*. *Hodo* in Japanese means "degree". There is a remarkable difference in both languages.

(6) Hungarian:

Apák	nap-ja:	Nem	annyira	népszerű,
fathers	day-its	not	to such degree	popular
MINT	az anyák	nap-ja,	(MA: 18)	
STM	the mothers	day-its		

Japanese:

Chichi no hi:	haha no hi	hodo(-yori)-wa	hayatte	inai
father of day	mother of day	as much as(STM)-TOP	popular	not

"Father's day: it is not so popular as Mother's day"

3.1.3 Similative and manner: *douyouni*, *noyouni*

Third one is indicating similative, i.e. equal manner (Haspelmath & Buchholz 1998: 278). The *mint* forms are observed in such similative, or manner constructions. Normally, the indicative pronouns *éppúgy/ úgy* forms are appearing in the similative situations and the *mint* form is functioning as STM in (7)-(8). Then, the *douyouni* in (7) and *noyouni* form in (8) can be written in Japanese equivalents. Both Japanese sentences describe similative meanings. In Japanese, *you* means "manner" and *douyou* is "same manner".

(7) Hungarian:

A	<i>sotkamói</i>	<i>Vuokatti</i>	szabadidőközpont	éppúgy
the Sotkamo	Vuokatti	leisure center		in the same way
otthona	a sífutás-nak,	MINT	a lesiklás-nak.	(MA: 152)
home	the cross-country-DAT	STM	the downhill-DAT	

Japanese:

Sotkamo no vuokatti	rejaa	sentaa	ga	downhill skier no tame
Sotkamo of Vuokatti	leisure	center	SUB	douwnhill skier of use
douyou-ni	sokono	crosscountry skier	no tame	ni aru
in the same way(STM)	there	cross-country skier	of use	LOC exist

"There is Vuokatti leisure center in Sotkamo for home cross-country skiers as well as downhill skiers"

(8) Hungarian:

úgy össze-nőtt, MINT a magyar-ok szem-é-ben
in that way together united STM theHungarian-PL eye-its-LOC

a halászlé a túrós csuszá-val. (MA: 184)

the fish soup the cottage cheese pasta-with

Japanese:

(Mame soup to crepe wa) Hungarii jin no me niwa sakana soup to

(Bean soup and crepe top) Hungarian of eye DAT.TOP fish soup and

cheese pasta no-youni (kumiawaseta kanji dearu)

cheese pasta in the same way(STM) (united impression is)

“They (bean soup and crepe) are (such a combination) like fish soup and cheese pasta in Hungarians’ eyes ”

3.1.4 Non-actual manner (*mintha* form): (*no*) *youni*

Finally, we consider the non-actual manner, the *mintha* form. In (9), the special form *mintha* is used to express the situation that a person does not ski in fact. The clause after STM *mintha* in (9) is describing a non-actual manner (irrealis). In the Japanese translation (9), however, the *youni* form is used and there is no formal difference between the actual (8) and the non-actual manner (9).

(9) Hungarian:

Merthogy hatalmas-ak-at lépdél, miközben kez-é-vel
because gigantic-PL-ACC walk over while hand-it-with
sportosan kaszál, MINTHA bot és lécs nélkül siel-ne(MA: 15)
actively cut STM stick and ski without ski-COND.3SG

Japanese:

Marude stock to ski ita nashi ni suki suru-youni,

as if stick and ski without ski do in that manner

kyodai-na mono wo matagi kosu ippou de,

gigantic object ACC walk over while

te de sprotii ni karitoru no dakara

hand wirh actively cutting of because

“Because they (Finnish people) walk over big bumps and cut down actively with hands as if they ski without ski sticks and skis” (on the Finnish custom of taking a speedy walk in the trees)

3.2 Observations

In this research, it was clear that the Hungarian *mint*/*mintha* forms are classified semantically into several types. One is for comparative usage (4) and this is used with the comparison of adjective or adverbial (for instance, the Hungarian comparative forms are like the followings, *szép* “beautiful”, *sze-bb* “more beautiful”, and *sze-bb-en* “more beautifully”). The other types appeared with something adjectival demonstrative pronouns. The demonstrative pronouns, such as *olyan*, *éppúgy*, *úgy*, *annyi*, *annyira*, *ennyire*, and *akkora*, they are semantically classified into equative (degree) for (5), equative (quantity) for (6) and manner/ similitive for (7) and (8). In addition, there is *mintha* form for (9), which means a non-actual manner with conditional verb forms or clauses. To summarize, see the following Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2 indicates variations and frequencies of Hungarian *mint*/ *mintha* usage according to the texts. The comparative *mint* is the most frequent (31 examples) and the *mintha* forms have 14. The other similitive/ manner and equative expressions were not found frequently. It is remarkable that there are 16 examples that the *mint* forms come first in the sentences. This sentence-initial *mint* form in fact shows the manner and explanation meanings (cf. Nose 2004).

Table 2: Formal variations and frequencies of *mint*/ *mintha* forms in Hungarian

Sentence types	MA	DH	HG	Total	Grammatical meaning
Comparative <i>mint</i>	21	8	2	31	Comparison (more than)
<i>Mint</i> with <i>olyan</i>	9	2	5	16	Equative (degree)
<i>Mint</i> with <i>úgy</i> / <i>éppúgy</i>	6	0	2	8	Similitive (manner)
<i>Mint</i> with <i>annyi</i> , <i>annyira</i> , <i>ennyire</i>	5	-	1	6	Equative (quantity)
<i>Mint</i> with <i>akkora</i>	1	-	-	1	Equative (quantity)
<i>Mint</i> with nothing, others	7	4	5	16	Sentence-initial (manner, explanation), etc.
<i>Mintha</i>	3	-	11	14	Non-actual manner (as if)
Other <i>mint</i> forms	20	5	10	35	---

Next in Table 3, it is the translation results from Hungarian to Japanese. We can identify the semantic relations in contrasting Hungarian with Japanese forms in Table 3. We claim that formally the distinction between *mint* and *mintha* in Hungarian is not consistent with the distinctions in Japanese.

Table 3: Semantic variations of the Hungarian and Japanese translation forms

Hungarian <i>mint/ mintha</i>	Meanings	Translated Japanese forms
(adj/ adv-bb) <i>mint</i> STAN	comparison (than)	STAN <i>yor</i> i, STAN <i>yorimo</i> ;(4)
<i>Olyan ... mint</i> STAN	equateive (degree/ Jp:manner)	STAN <i>no-youna</i> ;(5) STAN <i>no-youni</i>
<i>annyi, annyira ... mint</i> STAN	equateive	STAN <i>hodo</i> ,
<i>ennyire mint</i> STAN	(quantity/ Jp:degree)	STAN <i>yor</i> i-wa, STAN <i>hodo</i> yori-wa;(6)
<i>akkora .. mint</i> STAN		STAN <i>to-douyouni</i> ;(7)
<i>éppúgy, úgy ... mint</i> STAN	manner, similitive (like)	STAN <i>no-youni</i> ;(8)
<i>mintha</i> STAN	Non-actual manner (as if)	(<i>marude</i>)STAN <i>no-youni</i> ; (9)

Considering Table 2 and Table 3, there are several points to be found. The *mint* form can be used both in comparative and other equative and similitive, whereas the Japanese *yor*i/ *yorimo* form is used for comparative and equative (with *hodo*), other forms for equative and similitive. Especially, in expressing equative in Japanese, there is a notable difference between *hodo* (degree), *yor*i-wa (quantity) and *no-youna/ no-youni* (degree or quality). *To-douyouni* and *no-youni* are used to express similitive and actual/ non-actual manner meanings. That is, *youni/ youna* forms are used both in degree equative and similitive/ manner. Thus, the Japanese constructions on these are binary, *yor*i (comparative and quantity equative) and *youni/ youna* (degree and manner), contrary to the only *mint* form in Hungarian.

3.3 Discussion

When we examined the Hungarian *mint/ mintha* forms and contrasted with the Japanese equivalents, it became clear that the Japanese translations show quite different distributions from those of Hungarian. The Hungarian usages are binary, several actual situations for *mint* and the non-actual-manner for *mintha*. The Japanese usages, on the other hand, are two groups, *yor*i for the comparative and the equative, and *youni/ youna* for the other equative, similitive and non-actual meanings. Here, we try to explain such formal differences from a functional point of view (cf. Kemmer & Barlow 2000).

First, this study has already pointed out that the *mint/ mintha* differences are whether Standard (STAN) which comes after the *mint* form is actual or non actual. That is, it is a semantic difference between *as* and *as if* in Hungarian. In Japanese, on the other

hand, there is not such a difference. As observed, there is another formal difference between *you* and *youna/ youni*. The form *you* means “*from*” in Japanese, and *you* in *youni/ youna* means “*manner*”. Thus, it is the difference in *from* and *manner*.

Second, in (1), we have given several parameters to evaluate comparative and other related constructions. Here, we consider word order differences on these constructions among comparee (CMP), standard marker (STM) and standard (STAN). For instance, using the comparative example in (4), the elements orders in each language are described in (10).

(10) CMP, STM and STAN orders in Hungarian and Japanese

Hungarian:	CMP	---	STM	---	STAN	“ <i>mint nálunk</i> ”
Japanese:	CMP	---	STAN	---	STM	“ <i>wareware yori</i> ”
(Cf. English:	CMP	---	STM	---	STAN	“ <i>than we</i> ”)

It is remarkable that there are different positionings of STAN and STM. Hungarian has an STM > STAN order like in English, and Japanese, a different. STAN > STM order⁵. We discuss what the order differences mean. Here, we come back to the reason that STM *mint* is classified into the conjunction, not just a particle or a preposition. In the equative (5); “*olyan söröző, mint Henrik kocsmája*”, there is a comma in front of *mint*, and this comma is obligatory in Hungarian. We can find such commas in front of *mint* and *mintha* forms. This comma is functioning to separate sentences before and after *mint*. Hence, the *mint/ mintha* construction isn’t regarded as a simple clause in syntactic level, but rather a complex structure, consisting of parameter and standard predication. The Japanese sentence in (11b) also can take a comma before the STAN and STM as well as in Hungarian.

(11) Japanese:

- a. Tarou wa tori no-youni tobu
 T TOP bird in the way(STM) fly
- b. Tarou wa tobu, tori no-youni
 “Tarou flies like a bird”

(11a) can be written in a sentence, and (11b) with a comma, both sentences are acceptable. In this case, however, (11a) is more natural or neutral and (11b) is involving another effect (somewhat emphatic, or poetic). Thus, we claim that the Japanese constructions are syntactically simpler or more unified clause structure than those of Hungarian.

To summarize the results and discussions, we can create the following contrastive results in Table 4. Hungarian and Japanese have several common typological characteristics, for instance, SOV-tendency, using postpositions and causative verb derivations, but as far as the comparative and manner expressions concerned, each language exhibits formal and semantic differences.

4. Summary

This contrastive study has argued that there are different formal distributions, different semantic groups and different syntactic behaviors on the comparative and manner expressions between Hungarian and Japanese. Such differences are not only based on typological features, but also are considered as cognitive ones. We made the cognitive/ semantic points somewhat clear on those, showing that Hungarian has *as/ as if*, and Japanese *from/ manner* divergences.

Table 4: Functional differences of comparative and manner forms/ meanings in Hungarian and Japanese

	Hungarian	Japanese
Differences in each language	Actual comparison, equative and similitive manner: <i>mint</i> Non-actual manner: <i>mintha</i>	Comparative, equative (quantity): <i>yori</i> Similitive/ manner, equative (degree): <i>youna/ youni</i>
	Difference in “as” and “as if”	Difference in “from” and “manner”
Standard marker and Standard	<u>CMP> STM> STAN</u>	<u>(CMP)> STAN> STM</u>
Clause structure	Complex structure, consisting of two clauses with <i>mint</i>	Simple structure in a clause

Notes

* An earlier version of this paper was presented at the 2nd meeting of contrastive linguistics and behavioral science at Aoyama Gakuin University, 3rd, April, 2004. (第2回 対照言語行動学研究会) I am grateful to Nagy Judit, Hidasi Judit, Ujiie Youko, Oosima Hazime, and the participants of the meeting for their comments, feedback, & help. This paper

is partially supported by a grant from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). Everything wrong is my responsibility.

The following abbreviations have been used: ACC: accusative, DAT: dative, LOC: locative, STM: standard marker, TOP: topic marker, SUB: subject marker, COND: conditional, SG: singular, PL: plural, 1, 2, 3: first, second, third person, respectively.

1. The Hungarian *mint* form is a particle. In the descriptive Hungarian grammar, the *mint* and *mintha* form are classified into “kötőszó” group. This “kötőszó” means “conjunction” and this paper has adopted the traditional description.
2. Word order in Japanese is strictly SOV, but the orders can be scrambled, whereas Hungarian word order is both SOV and SVO are possible.
3. In the Hungarian descriptive grammar (cf. Keszler 2000, Bencédy et al. 1968), the form *mint* is classified into a conjunction. Usually, a “,” comma comes in front of *mint/ mintha* in sentences (See Hungarian sentences with *mint/ mintha*, in (2) and (3)). This is one of the evidences that the *mint/ mintha* forms are considered as conjunctions. It is still arguable that *mint* is really a conjunction or not (from the grammatical definition).
4. Other *mint* forms, such as *vala-mint*, *mint-egy*, *a-mint*, *már-mint* and *mint-hogy*, they are not the objects that this study wants to analyze. Their meanings have already quite lexicalized and they don’t appear with comparative and manner constructions.
5. As an alternative order, Hungarian has STAN-STM order, like in Japanese. This order is appearing with the adessive STM *-nál/ -nél* form. This needs a future study.
 - (i) Attila magas-abb, *mint Éva*. (CMP-STM-STAN)
 - (ii) Attila magas-abb *Évá-nál*. (CMP-STAN-STM)‘Attila is taller than Eva’

References

- Bencédy, József, Fábián, Pál. Rácz, Endre. & Velecssov Mártonné. (1968) *A mai magyar nyelv* [The present-day Hungarian language]. Budapest: Nemzeti Tankönyvkiadó.
- Haspelmeth, Martin & Oda Buchholz. (1998) Equative and similative constructions in the languages of Europe. In: van der Auwera, Johan & Dónall P. Ó Baoill(eds.). *Adverbial constructions in the Languages of Europe*. Berlin/ New York: Mouton de Gruyter: 277-334.
- Heine, Bernd. (1997) *Cognitive foundations of grammar*. New York/ Oxford: OUP.
- Kemmer, Suzanne & Michael Barlow. (2000) Introduction: a usage-based conception of language. In: Kemmer, Suzanne & Michael Barlow(eds.). *Usage-based models of languages*. Stanford: CSLI publications
- Keszler, Borbála(ed.). (2000) *Magyar Grammatika* [Hungarian Grammar]. Budapest: Nemzeti Tankönyvkiadó.

- Rounds, Carol. (2001) *Hungarian: an essential grammar*. London/ New York: Routledge.
- Stassen, Leon. (1985) *Comparison and universal grammar*. Oxford/ New York: Blackwell.
- 仁田義雄. (2002) 副詞的表現の諸相. くろしお出版. (Nitta Yoshio, Aspects of adverbial expressions, Kuroshio publisher's)
- 野瀬昌彦. (2004) ハンガリー語の接続詞 *mint* の形式と意味について : *mint*, *X+mint* と *mint+X*. 東北大学言語学論集 第 13 号: 39-51. (Nose Masahiko, The form and function of a conjunction *mint* in Hungarian: *mint*, *X+mint* and *mint+X*. *Tohoku Studies in Linguistics* 13: 39-51)
- 益岡隆志, 田窪行則. (1992) 基礎日本語文法－改訂版－. くろしお出版. (Masuoka Takashi, & Takubo Yukinori, Basic Japanese grammar: revised edition, Kuroshio publisher's)

和文要旨

ハンガリー語の接続詞 *mint* と対応する日本語の比較, 様態表現の対照研究

野瀬昌彦

ハンガリー語の接続詞 *mint* は比較表現と様態表現に使用される. この接続詞 *mint* 及び *mintha* を, 日本語で相当する表現「－より」や「－のように」と対照することにより, 両言語での比較, 様態表現について, 形式的及び意味的な面から, 共通点と相違点を明らかにした. その結果, ハンガリー語では「現実と非現実」の間で, 一方, 日本語では「分離と様子」の間に, 比較, 様態表現の差異が存在することが判明した.

(日本学術振興会特別研究員／東北大学高等教育開発推進センター)

nosem@linguist.jp